Meredith on Inflation and Public Utilities

By JAY HULME

The fourth in a series of Economic Seminars brought approximately 20 people to hear L. Douglas Meredith, the President and Chief Executive Office of the Vermont Public Service Corporation, speak on "The Effect of Inflation on Public Utilities." Mr. Meredith is also the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Middlebury College.

Mr. Meredith, in the beginning of his speech, spoke of the present inflation that confronts the United States: "It is very distressing to me as an individual to see us accept inflation as a part of our national philosophy."

"I can see nothing under present attitudes but continuing inflation, continuing loss of purchasing power of the dollar."

Commenting on present government economic policy, he said, "The Nixon Freeze and then the subsequent Thaw and whatever is going to come out of this is merely another sympton of the disease."

"We are pursuing as it stands at the present time the classical pattern of inflation. Just as long as we continue to do this, as long as we continue to have tremendous budget deficits, we will continue to have inflation and a loss of purchasing power of the dollar."

Escalator Clauses

The solution to inflation, according to Mr. Meredith, is found in his three proposals: 1) Eliminate all escalator clauses, 2) Balance the Federal budget, and 3) Closely watch the money supply. He believes that, "Inflation can be controlled by sound fiscal and monetary policy, and I also believe that we can have a prosperous economy without inflation."

Mr. Meredith then turned to Vermont and the growth of the state. In outlining the present changes taking place in Vermont,

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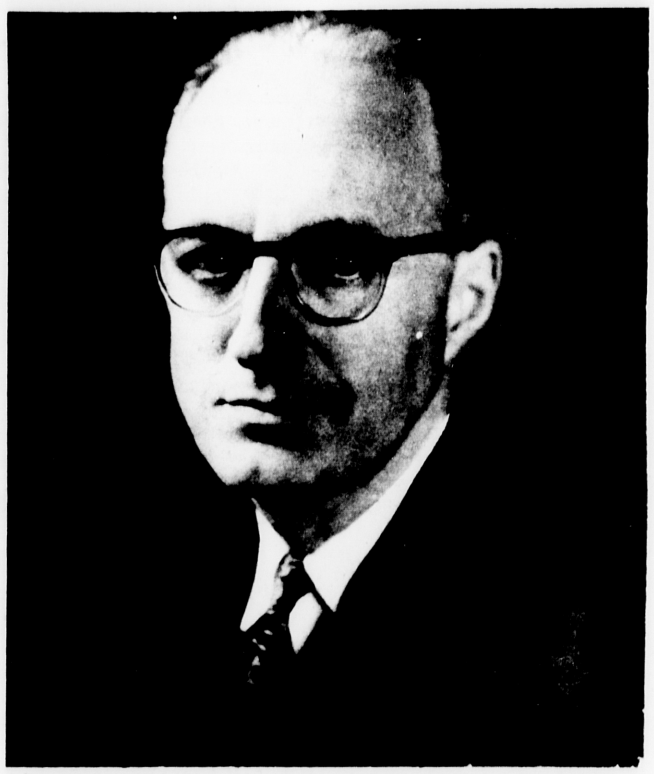

L. Douglas Meredith of Vermont Public Service Corporation

DRO to Raise Funds

By RICK VOTTA

A fund-raising campaign will begin this weekend for the Addison County Dental Clinic. A combination of a marathon and live entertainment will be provided in conjunction with WRMC in order to raise funds.

The clinic, which will serve the dental needs of an estimated 2000 people, has found a building in Bristol in which it can rent space.

Much of the necessary equipment has been acquired and a permanent dentist is being sought, but the greatest need at the moment is money. A small, volunteer campus group has been formed to fulfill this need.

William and Virginia Tribe, with the help of Cynthia Bear, have become the organizers of the fund-raising group.It is their goal to solicit every student, faculty member, administrator, and organization on campus for funds. Hopefully, every member of the college community will make a generous contribution. Students who are interested in helping solicit and raise funds should see Bill Tribe to become involved.

Cone Defeats Woodin in Town Elections

By RICHARD HACKETT

Slightly less than 50% of Middlebury voters turned out Tuesday, March 7, to vote in a closely contested race for town selectman. Howard E. Woodin, professor of biology at Middlebury College, lost to incumbent Earl Cone. Cone received 416 votes to Woodin's 373.

The two other candidates received considerably less votes; Mrs. Muriel Newton, past town auditor, received 189 and J. Andre Bourdon had only 98 of the total 1,101 votes cast.

Light House

Voters turned down by 165 votes a $7500 proposal for a stop light at the corner of Merchants Row and Main St. The light which had been an issue in previous elections was the subject of many comments at the pre-town meeting Monday night. Several voters voiced opposition to the light on grounds of cost and need. Town officials had favored the light in order to escape the necessity of placing a policeman

Property Tax Exemption

Also facing the voters was a demand for property tax exemption on the Father Daley Building (K. of C. Hall) and the Masonic Temple Lodge. Both proposals were defeated by over 200 votes. Richard Achley, spokesman for the Masonic Lodge, in asking for the exemption, reminded the voters at the Monday night meeting of the many worthwhile activities that the organization performed. One town resident, Mr. Theron Wolcott, expressed his fear that this exemption would only further erode the already small Middlebury tax base, especially if other organizations such as the Grange or college fraternities would receive similar exemption.

In an opinion poll taken by the selectmen the voters were also asked their feelings on four different issues. They included: a state-funded in-town bridge to cross Otter Creek, an easterly by-pass for route 7, a shopping center south of Middlebury on route 7, and a pump storage electric plant built in the North-East Sector of Middlebury. All four issues except the last one received a positive response.

The referendum helps to illustrate one of the major issues of this year's election, that of the course of the future development of Middlebury. The results of the referendum have been seen as supporting the proponents of a greater and more rapid development of Middlebury. Critics of growth, have termed the poll inconclusive as it did not offer the voter a great enough choice between possible locations of the by-pass and shopping center. They also point to the defeat of the pump-storage plant as an indication of voter concern for the environment.

Campaign Issue

The question of development was also a major theme in the selectman's race. Woodin was in favor of a slow, well-planned development of Middlebury, with an eye to the preservation of Middlebury's small town beauty. Woodin had been skeptical of the proposed shopping plaza because he saw it as destroying the beauty of the countryside and possibly as having an adverse effect on the present business district if the merchants should move to the plaza. Cone, however, was a proponent of growth.

This issue was also subject of a motion at the pre-town meeting. David Van Vleck, professor of biology at Middlebury College, proposed an additional referendum question asking Middlebury citizens their general philosophy of development. Town Moderator Charles S. Ketcham,

continued on page 11

Energy and Human Welfare

Part 1

By ANDREW READING

Ages ago, man acquired the singular mental and physical traits which allowed him to break away from the rather steady, well-regulated, intricate state of balance which is characteristic of most organisms in established ecosystems. Ever since then, as limiting factors have gradually been removed, human populations have increased exponentially. Increased mastery of the physical world has also led to increased expectations, and consumption of matter and energy have increased even faster than population.

If current trends continue, the world population will rise to about 6 billion in the year 2000, not quite double the present 3.5 billion. But during that same period of time world energy consumption is expected to increase 30%. This tremendous growth cannot be sustained for much longer. Many of the material resources upon which this growth depends are nearing depletion. And the destruction or simplification of ecosystems out of carelessness or out of concern for maximizing productivity has reached the point where it threatens man's own welfare.

Bull in China Shop

The very same intellectual development that allowed man to temporarily break loose from external control has afforded him the unique capability of determining his future. We are fully capable of assessing present patterns of human activity and their consequences. We can also foresee future trends, opportunities, and limitations.

It is our failure to use this knowledge to guide our development that is so troubling. In "A Blueprint for Survival", 33 distinguished British scientists and philosophers have recently expressed this same concern. ("A Blueprint for Survival", **The New York Times**, Feb. 5, 1972)

"Industrial man in the world today is like a bull in a china shop, with the single difference that a bull with half the information about the properties of china as we have about those of ecosystems would probably try and adapt its behavior to its environment rather than the reverse. By contrast, Homo sapiens industrialis is determined that the china shop should adapt to him, and has therefore set himself the goal of reducing it to rubble in the shortest possible time."

Nowhere has the "bull's" growth been as vigorous as in the uncontrolled, undirected increase in consumption of energy, and of electric power in particular. In the United States, the population growth rate is about 1% per year. But consumption of electric power is rising at the rate of 7% per year. How can this growth be justified in the face of declining resources and a deteriorating environment?

Dr. Herman E. Daly, an associate professor of economics at Louisiana State University, has analyzed the arguments set forth by the growth advocates. (Herman E. Daly, **Electric Power, Employment, and Economic Growth**, December 29, 1971.) He has found 4 recurrent claims (Ibid., p. 5):

1. That rapid growth in consumption of electricity is necessary to increase the standard of living (level of consumption), and to extend it to 70-100 million additional Americans by the year 2000.

2. Great amounts of electricity will be needed to recycle wastes and to clean up pollution.

3. Growth in electricity will preserve a high level of employment, both directly, through labor employed by utilities, and indirectly, since electricity is a major input in many industries.

4. Large quantities of electricity are essential to provide adequate military defense.

All four arguments are closely linked to each other, as Daly points out. (Ibid., pp.6-8.) Claim #2 is ensured by claim #1, since more generation of electricity inevitably means more waste to dispose of. But the growth advocates neglect to point out that claim #2 actually contributes to the environmental cost of production. As more energy is expended to generate the electricity to clean up, more wastes are produced, and the stock of non-renewable energy resources dwindles further.

Claim #3 ignores the fact that electric energy is a **substitute** for human employment. If that claim is to have any validity, total output of goods and services must increase fast enough to more than compensate for the substitution of inanimate energy for human labor. So claim #3 is also closely tied to claim #1.

Finally, claim #4 is based on the idea that in order to maintain security, the "balance-of-power" must be maintained. History has discredited this argument, since buildups have usually led to clashes, and a clash at this point in history could serve no one's purpose. Furthermore, heavy investment in the military depletes the civilian economy, lowers productivity, and increases the demand for energy. All four claims, then, are centered around the premise of claim #1: that of open-ended growth.

Energy vs. Employment

The relationship of energy to employment merits deeper analysis for two reasons: its complexity and its im-

continued on page 6

E. Q. NEWS

By TOM PLUMB

On Thursday, March 23, at 8:30 in Proctor Lounge Environmental Quality will present the first in a series of environmental lectures. Sam Love from Environmental Action, Inc., in Washington, D.C. will speak on the subjects of Ecotage (ecological sabotage) and what his organization is doing.

Sam Love was the southern regional coordinator for Environmental Teach-In, the organization that nationally coordinated Earth Day, 1970 and was the editor of its newsletter. After Earth Day, Sam took part in the compilation of the book, **Earth Day-The Beginning**, and became the editor of a new newsletter for Environmental Action, the offspring of Environmental Teach-In. He has since turned over control of publication, and gone into fund raising for the organization. In 1970 he created **Earth Tool Kit**, a tactical guide to the environment, and in 1971 he edited **Ecotage** (reviewed in the last issue of **The Campus**).

"Environmental Action is engaged in coordinating citizen pressure to stop today's unprecedented destruction of our environment. By linking local citizen action with an uncompromising national lobby and information center, we are able to create enough pressure to check environmental damage and to implement alternatives.

Waging the Fight

"To wage the fight Environmental Action: provided the national coordination for Earth Day, April 22, 1970, in which millions of Americans were aroused to protest the deteriorating state of their environment; assembled a diverse group of labor, farm, professional, and environmental organizations into a coalition for Clean Air. We then coordinated the environmental lobbying which pressured Congress into passing the toughest air pollution law in history——over the protests of much of the industrial community; mobilized citizen support for occupational health and safety legislation to attack the problems of in-plant pollution; assisted in the defeat of seven congressmen in the 1970 elections by naming them to a new Capitol Hill fraternity, the Dirty Dozen; sued to disclose phosphate content in detergents and to stop the sale of the dangerous herbicide 2,4,5-T."

Environmental Action Newsletter

"In addition, the Washington based staff publishes a 16 page newsletter, **Environmental Action**. It has been cited for merit by such diverse publications as the **Washington Post** and **Moneysworth**. Published fortnightly, it is designed to keep local activists informed in depth on national issues by monitoring breaking stories on all fronts and exposing misleading corporate advertising. **Environmental Action** constantly debunks corporate advertising so that the public will know what is really being done to create a better environment.

Each bi-weekly issue offers: "tactical suggestions which are useful to local groups, grass roots reports on what is happening across the country and around the world in the ecology fight: Eco Info. This section announces magazine articles, film, television programs, pamphlets, art and other bibliographical material on the environment; summary and commentary on governmental efforts to protect the environment.

Significant developments in states and municipalities are also covered; in-depth articles on subjects of interest. Articles include corporate analyses, consumer reports, future of the oceans, dissection of the Atomic Energy Comission, and others."

Environmental Action also lobbied against the S.S.T. and provided a great deal of the momentum that ended in the discontinuation of government funding for the S.S.T.

Highway Action Coalition

The Highway Action Coalition has also sprung out of Environmental Action. "The Highway Action Coalition consists of a number of environmental, professional and civil rights organizations concerned with the development and implementation of a balanced national transportation policy. The Coalition was formed with the following purposes in mind:

1) To promote a greater public awareness of the transportation crisis and the need for immediate action.

2) To build a national constituency for a radical reorientation of the nation's transportation priorities.

3) To serve as a national clearinghouse for citizen groups opposing undesirable highway construction and/or working for better public transportation.

4) To work legislatively toward the enactment of a comprehensive, balanced transportation policy.

The Highway Action Coalition's efforts to reorder the nation's transportation priorities has two main thrusts: 1) The Coalition attempts to service the needs of local and regional citizen groups engaged in transportation controversies. H.A.C. is currently working with more than 500 active citizen groups throughout the country. 2) The Coalition will mount a major legislative effort in behalf of balanced transportation."

Having worked with Sam Love and the staff of Environmental Action for so long may make me biased, but if I didn't believe what we stand for I wouldn't waste my time. But you don't have to take my word for it. According to Stewart Udall, former Interior Secretary, "Environmental Action's major achievement is tangible. Through its shifting coalitions and the personal intent of its whole staff, the young organization has managed to widen our definition of 'environment'. It has helped us to see that the environments of the ghetto, the factory, the suburb, the farm and the wilderness are closely linked, and that a system which recklessly exploits resources will also recklessly exploit people. It is altogether remarkable that so few could have done so much."

The **Whole Earth Catalogue** said, "Parent and child of Earth Day, Enrivonmental Action's publication is steadily growing less polite and more useful." Be there, hear what Sam Love has to say about Ecotage and Environmental Action and you'll believe it too.

I.T.&T.: The Week in Review

Investigations into alleged "under-handed" dealings in an International Telephone and Telegraph anti-trust suit continued this week.

The investigations, in which a Middlebury trustee, Felix Rohatyn has been implicated, arose after columnist Jack Anderson published a memorandum written by I.T.&T.'s Washington lobbyist, Mrs. Dita Beard, linking the company's "noble committment" of some $400,000 to the Republican convention to a favorable setlement of the cases.

Under the settlement, I.T.&T. won a major point by keeping the $1 billion Hartford Fire Insurance Company, plus a portion of the Grinnel Corporation, which manufactures plumbing supplies.

It agreed to sell the Canteen Corporation, a food vending company, plus the fire equipment division of Grinnel, and made other concessions.

Monday, March 6

Mrs. Beard had previously been discovered by the F.B.I. in a Denver hospital after collapsing from a heart attack. On Monday, Mrs. Beard's physician, Dr. Victor L. Liszka, testified that she was suffering from periodic "distorted and irrational" behavior at the time she wrote the controversial memorandum about the Justice Department's settlement of three anti-trust suits against I.T.&T.

The surgeon testified that Mrs. Beard had told him that she never meant to imply that there was any connection between the settlement of the merger cases and a contribution by an I.T.&T. subsidary, Sheraton, of money to the 1972 Republican Convention in San Diego.

Dr. Liszka quoted her as having said that she was "mad and disturbed" at an unidentified person when she wrote the memorandum and that a "mental block" prevented her from remembering the composing of it.

Tuesday, March 7

Former Governor Louie B. Nunn of Kentucky testified Tuesday that former Attorney General John N. Mitchell refused to discuss the I.T.&T. anti-trust problem with Mrs. Beard at a Kentucky Derby party.

Mr. Nunn made a point by point denial of most of the allegations made by Jack Anderson about the incident at the Governor's mansion last May.

In other developments, Federal District Judge Richard W. McLaren, who was chief of the Justice Department's anti-trust division at the time of the settlement, conceded that he had worked through Peter M. Flanigan, a White House aide, to obtain an analyst to prepare an "independent analysis" of I.T.&T.'s settlement offer. Correcting his earlier testimony that he had not discussed the I.T.&T. cases with Mr. Flanigan, Judge McLaren said he now believed he used Mr. Flanigan "simply as a conduit" to ask Richard J. Ramsden, a 34 year old New York investment banker, to make the study, which later played a key part in persuading the Government to settle the cases.

The Judiciary committee was informed that Lawrence E. Walsh, a lawyer for I.T.&T.,

continued on page 13

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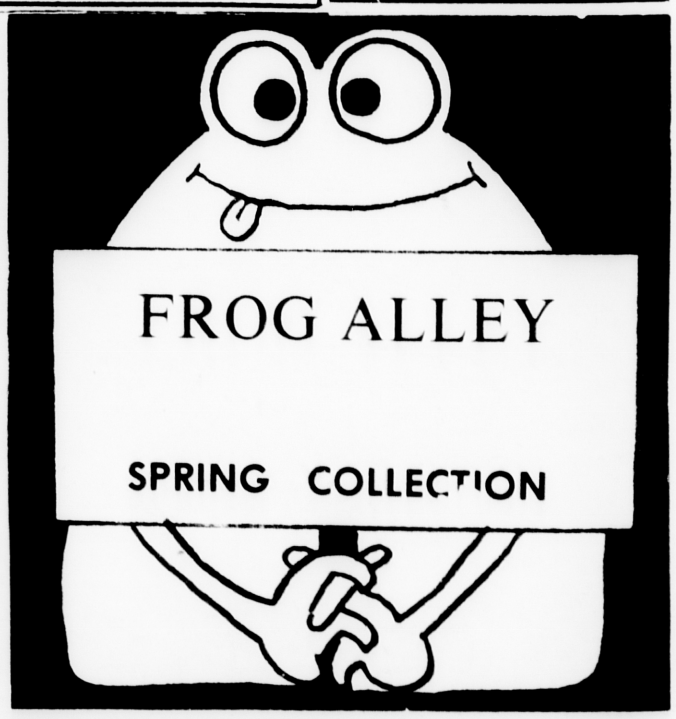

We Want Your Blood

The annual spring Red Cross Blood Drive on campus will be Monday, March 20, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. in McCullough gym. **Please respond to the critical need!** Anyone 18 to 65, weighing over 110 lbs., and in good health may give. It is a painless process of invaluable service to others. Besides, you may receive the same amount of blood, free of charge, that you donate in any American or Canadian hospital participating in the reciprocal program.

Although the drawing itself takes less than 10 minutes, plan on a full hour and a half (well spent time) for registration, medical history, and waiting. If you have given before, please try to remember to bring your donor card.

If the way to your veins is through your stomach, come for the donuts, sandwiches, coffee and juice which will be served for snacks and lunch.

There will be a town drawing on Tuesday, March 21. Anyone too busy for the Monday drawing on campus will be welcome to donate in the Knights of Columbus Hall, 12:00 p.m. to 4:30

Theatre: Berrigans on Trial

Members of the Middlebury College Theatre Workshop will present "The Trial of the Catonsville Nine" by Daniel Berrigan, S.J. on Friday, March 17, 1972 at Saint Paul's Universalist Church, 117 West Street, Rutland. A dramatic reading of the play will begin at 8:00 PM. Donation is $1.00.

The cast includes students, faculty, and faculty wives and is directed by Dr. Simon Barenbaum, director of the Middlebury College French Theatre Troupe. In April 1971 the Workshop cast presented the Berrigan play at Middlebury and will stage another performance in Middlebury on March 24, 1972.

During the past two years, "The Trial of the Catonsville Nine" has been performed by many groups across the United States. The play is a dramatic recount of an actual trial in which Berrigan, his brother Phillip, and seven other persons were found guilty of burning draft board files with homemade napalm in Catonsville, Maryland in 1968.

Phillip Berrigan and others are now on trial in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania for an alleged conspiracy to kidnap presidential aid Henry Kissinger and destroy government property in Washington, DC.

Vita-man

For a few months now I have ranted and raved about chemical vitamins. It's about time some explaining was done.

Let us start with one of the most common and controversial supplements, Vitamin C. There are at least 12 medical reports supporting this. Hans Schweigart, writing in **Hippocrates**, reported that he was unable to clear up gingivitis among Norwegian troops with ascorbic acid, but when switching to the natural substance, the inflamation quickly subsided.

Prisoners in a German war camp did not respond to ascorbic acid treatment for scurvy, but the disease quickly disappeared with natural vitamin C.

The **Lancet**, a British medical journal, published a study entitled, "The inadequacy of synthetic ascorbic acid as an antiscorbutic agent", relating certain cases of scurvy who were only helped with natural vitamin C.

There is also Russian evidence supporting this, along with Nobel prize winning chemist H. von Euler who says that Natural Vitamin C is more effective than synthetic ascorbic acid.

There is also substantial animal evidence supporting this fact. It seems that natural vitamin C is more biologically active than ascorbic acid, perhaps because of other natural substances included in it.

Other chemical vitamins may not only be ineffective, but may have deliterious effects. **The Journal of the American Medical Association** reports a case of allergy to a vitamin B-complex tablets which caused dermatitis. This dermatitis could also be triggered "by eating several slices of white bread made with enriched flour...or anything else baked with such flour. Another allergist reported that reactions such as this to chemical vitamins are not uncommon.

In the case of the B-vitamins, they should never be taken individually, for the ingestion of certain ones can cause depletion of others.

A Scandinavian Veterinary Journal reports that "When all known members of the B complex were given, the animals failed to grow, their coats became depigmented, the fur quality deteriorated and the animals died. These changes could be prevented by inclusion of such natural or complete source of the B-complex as yeast or liver."

Yeast and liver are a good way to get the B vitamins, if one feels that he is lacking.

Other Vitamins

The D vitamins, when synthetically made, may have different effects from the natural vitamins. Dr. I. Jennings of the University of Cambridge in England says that vitamin D2, common synthetic variety of D3 (which is naturally occurring) "is structurally different....and varies in antirachitic (anti-rickets) potency...**and is rather more toxic than the naturally occurring animal vitamin.**" The New York State Journal of Medicine reports that in Britain hypercalcemia (excess calcium in the blood) in infants was dramatically reduced when synthetic vitamin levels were substantially lowered.

Vitamin A from fish liver oil is reportedly more effective than the synthetic variety.

Many scientists have reported that natural vitamin E is more effective than synthetic E.

So we have reports of lowered effectiveness or no effectiveness from chemical vitamins, toxity from Vitamin D, allergenic effects and a messing up of the natural balance from the B vitamins, with a mass of medical evidence to back it up.

It would be fitting to close with a quote from Dr. Isabel Jennings: "Synthetic vitamins are now available which may be identical with naturally occurring substance or only closely related. The close relations...pose some problems in that they may have only a fraction, whether large or small, of the biological activity of the natural product. They may substitute for several, but not all of the functions of their natural counterparts, so that it is essential to use extreme care in their use."

Vita-Man welcomes letters of questions or comment. They should be sent c/o the **Campus**, Box C 798 Middlebury, Vt.

Banana Bread

yeast, 1 1/2 teaspoons or 1/2 cake
lukewarm sweet cider, 1/8 cup
natural honey, 2 tablespoons
natural oil, 2 tablespoons
eggs, 2 beaten
mixed whole-grain flours, 1 3/4 cups (rye, buckwheat, corn, oatmeal, wheat)
sea salt, 1/4 teaspoon
fennel seeds, crushed, 1/4 teaspoon
bananas, mashed, 1/2 cup

Soften yeast in cider. Mix honey, oil, and eggs. Add to yeast mixture. Stir in flours, salt, and seeds. Set in warm place for 1/2 hour to rise. Blend in bananas. Turn into oiled loaf pan. Let rise for about 10 minutes more. Bake at 325 degrees for about 40 minutes.

Counselors for Camp Lindenmere an overnight, co-ed camp in Poconos
openings include: division heads, archery, tennis, boating, golf, dramatics
Also—general bunk counselors
Interviewing on Campus
Friday, March 24
Sign up in Placement Office (with Mr. Perine)

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The 'Brother' hat
Head T-shirts
Head bands & scarves
Mirror glasses and SKI SPECIALS!!

The Roving Reporter

By PASCAL CHENG

What do you think of Middlebury food? Such was the provocative question which faced Middlebury students this week. Gourmets and gluttons alike responded, some with utter disgust, others with masochistic delight; though none could bring themselves to admit that they drooled in anticipation every time they walked into Proctor. Here are some answers to that overwhelming question:

"I think it's about as good as any in any large institution. I think it should be kosher, though.

"It rots. Too starchy; you can never get hold of a decent piece of meat, the vegetables taste like water."

"It's mostly too greasy."

"It's good food. It's not like mother used to make but then mother didn't cook for 1800 people."

"We could use some better food. It's degenerated."

"If we had better food, it wouldn't cost them so much because people wouldn't eat so much on the weekends...they get so hungry during the week."

"It suffices; occasionally the lettuce is pretty delapidated."

"It's very bland."

"It's alright. It's a lot better than I thought it would be."

"I think it's horrible."

"Great. Better green vegetables, though."

"It's good but it needs more variety. We could use better breakfasts. Breakfasts are bland."

"I come from a country with very good food so I can't compare that to the food at Middlebury...You get the minimum amount of calories. You can't complain about that."

"It fills you up. It's its only function."

"Better than some, worse than others. It could be better with better planning."

"I don't eat too much of it. It's okay. They try hard."

"I don't think it's too great. It doesn't taste good. It doesn't look good."

"I like it very much. I come from a French university. It was awful...I live on salad and cottage cheese, so..."

"It sucks. Make the salad a little less than two days old."

"I like some things. I like fish sticks. That's the only thing I like. They should have fish sticks everyday...No more chicken fingers, no more meat in the salad, make that optional, no more hot dogs...open up the Crest Room annex...Have an outdoor food stand in the spring."

"I basically think it sucks."

"It's improving...steaks once a month, chocolate milk and ice tea in the SDUs."

"Badly balanced. Vita-man is valid. It's mundane...better soup; make it the main course...more shishkabob."

"The lunches are pretty raunchy...get rid of grease."

"More brownies and ice cream...ice cream everyday."

"I think it is excellent, not excellent in the truest sense but excellent in the non-plastic, non-artificial sense."

"It's not important. As long as you're alive, what the hell."

Lost: one silver ring with black onyx stone, with thin white stripe around stone. Lost Sunday night, March 13th in vicinity of Proctor-Gifford. Reward. Please contact Bret Marcus, box 980/2703, tel. 388-7592. Thanks.

Dr. Frank T. Wilson to Preach Black Religion Sunday

The B.S.M.U., in cooperation with Chaplin Scott, has designated Sunday, March 19 as Black Religion Sunday at Middlebury. The guest minister for the day will be Dr. Frank T. Wilson of Lincoln University, Pa.. Dr. Wilson has served as Secretary for Education of the Commission on Ecumenical Mission and Relations for the United Presbyterian Church, U.S.A. and as the Executive Secretary for the Commission on Theological Education in the Southeast. He is currently the Consultant in Education for the Interdenominational Theological Center in Atlanta, Ga. and the Soong Jun University in Seoul, Korea. He is also Secretary-Treasurer of the Johnson C. Smith Theological Seminary in Atlanta.

For the past fourteen years, Dr. Wilson has worked primarily with educational institutions in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East. The topic of Dr. Wilson's sermon is "Liberation and Fulfillment".

At 4 p.m. Sunday in Johnson Lounge, Dr. Wilson and his wife will lead an open discussion on Black Religion. Mrs. Wilson, who is an accomplished musician, will play and sing some of her compositions based on the Black Experience and the new emerging Blackness.

The college community is cordially invited to attend both of these events.

'EXODUS' to be Presented

Exodus
Directed by Otto Preminger
Based on Novel by Leon Uris
Starring: Paul Newman, Eva Marie Saint, Peter Lawford
Academy Award for the best musical score

Exodus theme is that of rebirth of a people and a nation. It recreates the turbulent months of 1947 when the Israeli underground was fighting on two fronts——battling the British and the Arabs in their struggle to bring the age-old Jewish nation back to life again in the Holy Land. **Exodus** was filmed on the actual historical sites in Galilee, Haifa, Caesarea, Jerusalem and Cana.

Released in 1960

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March 18 and 19, 1972

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BULK PRICE LIST

		QUANTITY Price per lb.	Total
GRAINS	**20 lbs.**		
Brown Rice, Short Grain		.27	$5.40
Wheat Berries, Deaf Smith		.14	2.80
Rye, Deaf Smith		.15	3.00
Buckwheat Groats, Kasha		.26	5.20
Barley, Pearl		.13	2.60
Corn, Deaf Smith, Yellow		.14	2.80
Millet, Whole Yellow		.20	4.00
Oats, Whole Groats		.14	2.80
Bulghur, Wheat Pilaf		.27	5.40
Rolled Oats		.14	2.80
Steel Cut Oats		.14	2.80
Wheat Flakes, Deaf Smith		.20	4.00
Cous Cous		.47	9.40
FLOURS	**15 lbs.**		
Whole Wheat, Deaf Smith		.18	2.70
Corn Meal, Deaf Smith, Yellow		.18	2.70
Buckwheat, Kasha		.30	4.50
Barley		.17	2.55
Millet		.24	3.60
Brown Rice		.31	4.65
Rye		.19	2.85
Oat		.18	2.70
BEANS	**15 lbs.**		
Azuki Beans		.72	10.80
Mung Beans, Sprouting		.47	7.05
Pinto Beans		.25	3.75
Soy Beans		.18	2.70
Chick Peas, Garbanzo Beans, Moroccan		.45	6.75
Lentils, Green		.22	3.30
Split Peas, Green		.15	2.25
SEEDS AND NUTS	**10 lbs.**		
Sunflower Seeds, Raw, Hulled		.52	5.20
Sesame Seeds, Whole Brown		.48	4.80
Pumpkin Seeds, Pepitas, Raw, Hulled		1.05	10.50
Peanuts, In Shell, Roasted		.40	4.00
Peanuts, Shelled, Raw		.50	5.00
Walnuts, Raw, Shelled		1.11	11.10
Almonds, Raw, Shelled		1.18	11.80
Cashews, Roasted, Unsalted		1.20	12.00
Chestnuts, dried, raw		.60	6.00
DRIED FRUITS	**10 lbs.**		
Apples, Unsulphured		1.31	13.10
Dates, Pitted, Sair		.45	4.50
Dates, Unpitted, Deglect Noor		.59	5.90
Figs		.60	6.00
Currants		.37	3.70
Raisins, Thompson		.42	4.20
Coconut, Dessicated		.47	4.70
Apricots, Turkish, Sulphured		1.05	10.50
ETCETERA			
Raw Sugar, Turbinado	20 lbs.	.23	4.60
Sea Salt, Refined	10 lbs.	.18	1.80
Crowley Cheese	10 lbs.	1.15	11.50
Vermont Cheddar Cheese	10 lbs.	1.12	11.20

15 Court Street
Middlebury
Vermont 05753

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Tim Finnegan
carrier of the hod, beloved father and devoted husband, will lie in state at the

ALIBI

friday, march 17, 1972.
The publicans do wish all those who knew and adored him to attend his wake and send him to his glory in the traditional Irish way.
To make sure the wake will be a rousing success, the appropriate drink and music will be made available.
Remember
Let's give Tim a fine wake.
Friday, March 17, 1972 9:00 pm - 2:00 am

TOPSIDERS AT
FARRELL'S MENS SHOP
(FOR MEN OR WOMEN)

The Play's the Thing: Hamlet Once Again

By SANDY MARTIN

Early one dark morning two weeks ago in the pause that sometimes occurs before full waking when the children descend for what they call breakfast, I asked my wife if she wanted to go to **Hamlet** on Thursday or Friday. She groaned and asked "Oh no, not omlet again?" I said I meant Hamlet the Dane and how about Friday?

It was too early to talk sensibly of high culture; the important thing is that **Hamlet** did come again to Middlebury the week before last after an absence of 18 years. The occasion provided nearly-full houses on four evenings with engaging theatrical fare. It was an interesting version of the Shakesperian play, directed by Erie Volkert of the Department of English and Drama.

I went, I confess, with a sense of apprehension, that non-omlet-again feeling, half-prepared for an excruciating experience, scrambled eggs at best. But I found myself both entertained and engaged in new ways by the well-known lines and circumstances of the play. The Middlebury company of players managed to create a credible world as the evening proceeded. So many of the lines and even whole speeches of **Hamlet** are familiar to the point of cliche: I had dreaded an evening that might struggle for significance and end only with the ludicrous.

But the play played nicely as an obviously responsive audience attested. Generally the speeches and diction came through with assurance and clarity. I found myself hearing many lines as if for the first time, and many other lines struck at my attention, making me feel as if I had discovered them. But, of course, it was the performance that created this flattering feeling; the play was the thing.

Andrew Bloch

Much of what made it so was Andrew Bloch's Hamlet, intelligently counterpointed by James Honeyman's sophisticated Claudius. Things were a little random, except for an early sense of Claudius the manipulator, until Bloch's Hamlet entered and brought the coherence that set the tone for most of the play. Mr. Bloch showed me finely the abstract nature of Hamlet without making him priggish and snotty. He modulated his tone again and again to respond to and create new circumstances.

In the impossible "To be or not to be" speech he chose a tone that was just right in its pedantic quality, and the impossible became credible. That was generally true of the other familiar soliloquies. Hamlet's abstract otherness was further underlined in the "To be or not to be" speech by lighting that suspended him in space, and, as in other soliloquies, Bloch created a sense of space around the character of Hamlet. Even when alone, we were aware of Hamlet as an actor, performing, if not for others, for some abstract image of himself.

The play-within-a-play pattern was emphasized right from the start, and we often had a sense that a complex series of performances was taking place. This was explicit when Honeyman as Claudius grandiloquently addressed his court, and they applauded dutifully. The encounters with the ghost took place as if on a sequence of mini-stages and the ghost himself (Patrick Regan) was an awesome performer.

John Bell

John Bell as Polonius gave us an immediately identifiable character, one who had a curious intelligence and who was far from a senile fool (though I was never convinced that he needed a cane). As Bell represented him, he was audience and critic for the performances of others. Polonius is a little like Hamlet: he has wit and a sort of vestigial sharpness——what Hamlet might have become if never challenged by events to rise from his sick world and become an agent of history.

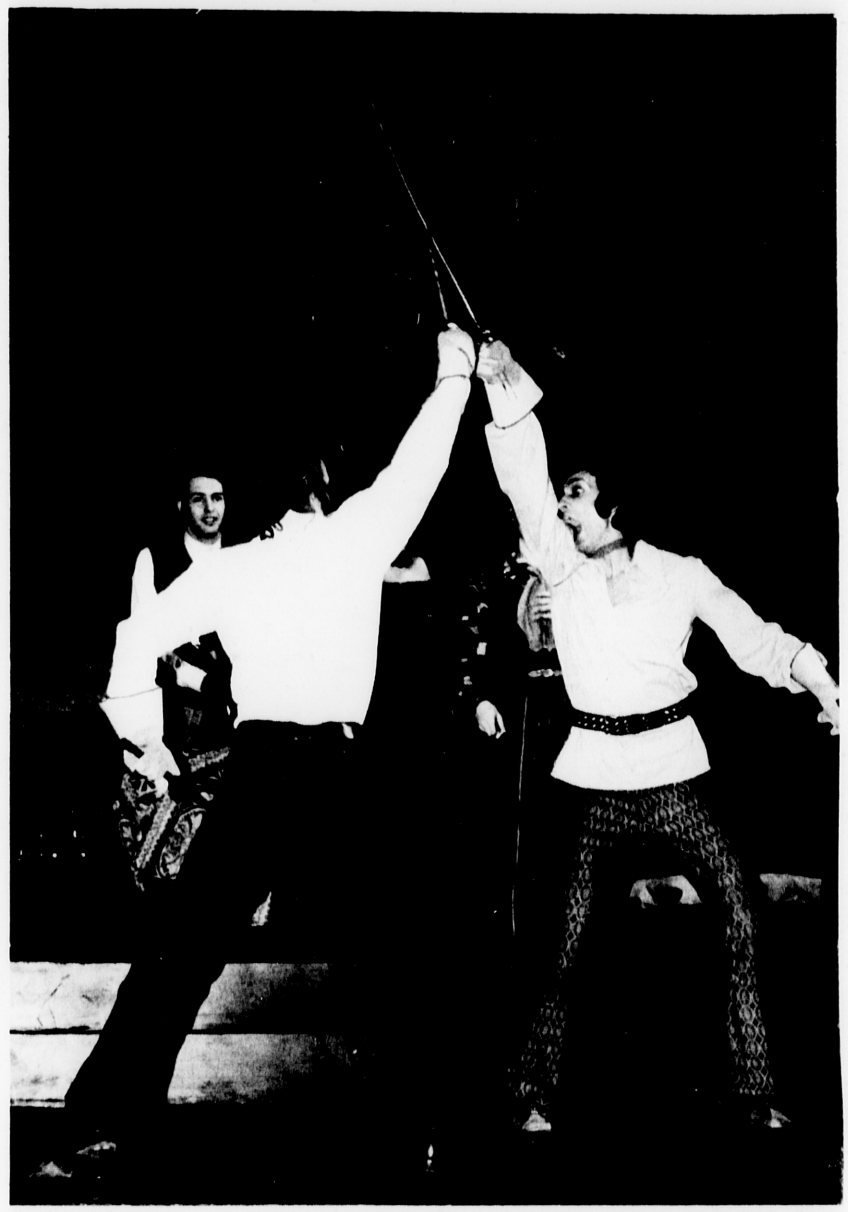
Jackson and Martinuzzi

I have never understood Ophelia. Hamlet asserts that he loved her, but he could not have; rather, he must have been in love with the idea of loving her. Whenever we see him with her, he is in some way performing for her, culminating in his scene at her interment. I thought that Melanie Jackson as Ophelia rendered both the charm and simple-mindedness of that baffling girl, and still conveyed Ophelia's half-awareness that she has betrayed Hamlet and has been unable to assert the finer nature hidden in her somewhere. Her playfulness and superficiality emerged in her banter with Laertes early in the play and both Miss Jackson and John Martinuzzi as Laertes gave us an amusing sense of the square and circumstantial nature of their world.

They are dutiful children; at first Ophelia's obedience seems harmless enough, but it leads to the denial of the possibility Hamlet represents. Laertes' obedience becomes a kind of WASP rage that brings him to cause Hamlet's death by dishonorably serving Claudius. He ranges at the play's close from grief to hysteria and incoherent anger. This range is an accurate index of his uncomplex nature. Like Ophelia, his better nature is stifled, too. All of this Miss Jackson and Martinuzzi conveyed in their interpretations.

Peter Driscoll

Peter Driscoll seemed to be everywhere. He played both Francisco and Voltemand with rich assurance. His gravedigger had just the right effect on Hamlet, in some measure humanizing him, paradoxically because of the setting, with an exercise in the witty word play by himself.



Adrew Bloch and John Martinuzzi duel in the final act of HAMLET

Molly McKitterick and Andrew Bloch

Hamlet's playmates Rosencrantz and Guildenstern were represented by James Myers and David Denise as blond and healthy male bunnies. It is a little hard to believe in an ex-playboy Hamlet, but the contrast was an interesting idea, even if not quite substantiated by their Varga-girl performances.

Gertrude, played by Molly McKitterick, came through to me as brittle and distant, especially in her relationship with Hamlet. Perhaps that is one way she is meant to be, as a genteel response to his primitive revulsion.

I thought that Horatio was adequately if flatly done by Christopher Sweeney. I had a clear enough impression of Horatio's square loyalty, as much so, I think, as when the part is played by some incredible Broadway or Old Vic stud. Horatio embodies Hamlet's sense of reality and lives to tell his story.

The Audience

A lot depends on the audience, and the audience, on Friday night at least, was very good. They were responsive and the players answered in kind. The first index of the vitality of the evening came very early at Hamlet's "The funeral baked meats/Did coldly furnish forth the marriage tables." The audience laughed at that line, and it was one of the many engaging moments in the play. They were responding to the incongruity of what Hamlet described. Bloch's tone of incredulous disbelief was just right.

The audience then laughed at the banter between Laertes and Ophelia, especially when Laertes cautioned her not to open her "chaste treasure" to Hamlet's "importunity." This whole scene was nicely paced: more laughs when Polonius asked Ophelia what Laertes had said to her, and she dutifully told all. Again, the voice tones created the effect, but the audience was also responding to a series of plays within the play.

The sense of the ludicrous was very skillfully handled in the "Swear, Swear" sequence because Bloch chose to play it frankly as melodrama, making the laughter an evoked, not a gratuitous response. There is a lot of melodrama in **Hamlet.** The stabbing of Polonius also verged on the ludicrous, and I am persuaded it is meant to. His death is absurd and meaningless, an objective correlative for Hamlet's sense of reality at that point in his "performance."

Duel

Finally, the duel at the end was magnificent. I feared for the safety of all involved. We saw an agile jock-Hamlet who convinced us that he could have been a warrior as well as a king. Here, as throughout, the set was designed to organize the action, and it contained the gymnastics and the melodrama neatly.

Costumes

The costumes struck me at the beginning as being a little out of joint. But what most of the actors wore was pretty abstract, and that is as it should be——except for the soldiers who seemed to be wearing ski parkas. The disjunction created by the costumes did not last for long. Soon I forgot about it, but in a bad performance the effect could have been ludicrous. A more effective disjunction was the shift in music from baroque to cocktail banality; time in the sense of rhythm was audibly out of joint, and echoed.

It was a good evening of theatre. Erie Volkert and the players are to be congratulated for giving it to us.

ENERGY-A CRISIS OF PRIORITIES

continued from page 1

portance in this period of economic recession. According to Daly, the historical relationship between employment and energy is deceiving. (Ibid., pp.7,10.) Both have increased tremendously. But this simultaneous growth has only been possible by way of the effects of third factors, such as vast growth in population and total output. Were the population and total output to remain constant, the correlation between energy and employment would be negative. As Daly puts it, (Ibid., p.10) "Only if total product growth creates more jobs than are eliminated by non-human energy will employment increase."

As non-human energy has invaded agriculture, employment in that area has declined markedly. For some while industry absorbed the labor freed from the fields. But as inanimate energy in turn takes over industry, employment in that area is also declining. Fortunately the service sector has so far absorbed most of the labor freed from industry. Of the net gain of 14 million new jobs between 1947 and 1965, agriculture accounted for a loss of 3 million, industry a gain of 4 million, and services a gain of 13 million. (Victor R. Fuchs, **The Service Economy** NBER, Columbia University Press, 1968, p. 2., as cited by H.E. Daly.) Clearly, the jobs are being found where the energy isn't.

Where do energy-related enterprises fit into the employment picture? Direct energy-related employment accounted for 2.6% of the total in 1947, for 2.3% in 1955, and for 1.8% in 1965. Energy's share in total investment was 16.1% in 1947, 22% in 1955, and 19.4% in 1965. Meanwhile energy's share of the gross National Product was 4.5% in 1947, 4.7% in 1955, and 3.8% in 1965. So energy's share of investment is high, and its share of employment is low, relative to its share of total product. One can only conclude that the energy sector is the most "capital-intensive, labor-saving" saving of our economy. Direct employment from its growth is bound to be minimal. (Ibid., pp. 14-5.)

But what of indirect effects? Energy is unquestionably a necessary input into many areas of the economy. So are water and minerals, to mention but two. Energy production as currently practiced i.e. largely disregarding costs imposed on the environment—externalities—**keeps its cost artificially low. And large quantities of low cost electricity provide corporate managements with an incentive to substitute cheap energy for more costly, troublesome, human labor.**

There are, of course, additional indirect employment effects from the massive 20% investment in energy. But these "multiplier effects" apply to any new investment or increased expenditure. So any argument for energy growth based upon investment is a case of what Daly calls "special pleading." (H.E. Daly, op. cit., p. 6.)

Maldistribution of Income

It is well worth examining the reason for this overwhelming concern about employment that has swept the country. According to Daly (Ibid., pp. 21, 22.) this concern has "little to do with production but everything to do with distribution. In a profit-maximizing capitalist economy in which most people own no productive assets save those embodied in their own person, employment, income through jobs, is the major distributive institution." So there is a basic conflict, under our present institutions, between the efficiency of production and the equity of distribution.

So far we have been spared from massive unemployment, with concomitant maldistribution, only by the sponge effect of the service sector.

The growth advocates sometimes argue against a more equitable distribution of income on the grounds that it would mean poverty for all. (Ibid., p. 28.) That argument is morally untenable. Beyond that it is no longer true. (Ibid., p. 28.) The average U.S. per capita disposable income is about $3000. (**Statistical Abstract of the U.S.**, 1969, p. 313.) So the average income after taxes for a family of four is in the neighborhood of $12000, hardly approaching poverty.

Unfortunately, this average is an inadequate representation of income distribution. In 1968, the top 10% received only 1%. (Edward C. Budd, "Post War Changes in the Size Distribution of Income in the U.S.", **American Economic Review**, Papers and Proceedings, May, 1970, p. 253.) The basic problem, then is one of distribution and not of production.

Nevertheless, the growth advocates continue to press for their alternative way of improving the plight of the poor while fattening the pockets of the wealthy. That alternative is greater employment. As we have seen, their arguments require open-ended growth of such a magnitude as to exceed the rate of substitution of inanimate energy for human labor. As we shall see, such unlimited growth is hard to justify.

Maintenance Throughout

The rationale for sustained growth is that it is essential to the satisfaction of human wants. But as Dr. Daly puts it, (H.E. Daly, op. cit., p. 26.) "the satisfaction of wants is a non-material service, a flow of psychic wealth...Let us think of the physical stock as being maintained in a steady state by a 'maintenance throughput,' i.e., an outflow at high-entropy matter-energy (waste), matched by an equal inflow of low-entropy matter-energy (primary resources). That this maintenance throughput is a cost is clearly seen by looking at each end of the pipeline. Inputs necessitate depletion, outputs necessitate pollution. Furthermore the maintenance of the stock requires human labor, the satisfaction of leisure to production. Depletion, pollution, and labor are all costs; therefore the flow of maintenance throughput (production) is a cost. Production in the sense of a physical maintenance throughput is **not** something to be maximized."

Obviously any technological advance that increases the services rendered per unit stock is to be welcomed. Increases in efficiency, whereby the same amount of stock can be sustained with reduced maintenance throughput, are to be encouraged.

Unfortunately the Second Law of Thermodynamics limits the growth that is possible here. "But to increase the throughput for its own sake," according to Daly, (Ibid., pp. 26,27.) "is insane, and to increase it for the sake of building up a larger stock is a limited process. It is limited physically by ecological interdependence and spacial finitude, and it is limited economically by the laws of diminishing marginal utility and increasing marginal costs."

So we are all going to have to face up to the fact that growth, and energy consumption along with it, are approaching a peak, and that in the future energy will have to be provided at a limited rate. Since we cannot afford further growth, our task is now to obtain the maximum possible benefits from a fixed amount of energy. For this we will have to abandon the practice of choosing technologies on the basis of short run, private cost calculations only, i.e. by how much profit they bring to a privileged segment of the economy. Instead the principal criterion will have to be full cost pricing and safe and **efficient** use of energy.

GROWTH VS. SURVIVAL

Heat Recovery

Fortunately we already possess many of the alternate technologies that are thrifty in their use of energy. We could, according to Sam E. Beall, Jr. and Arthur J. Miller of Oak Bridge National Laboratory, drastically increase the efficiency of fossil fuel power plants. (Sam E. Beal, Jr. and Arthur J. Miller, **The Use of Heat as Well as Electricity from Electricity Generating Stations**, December 29, 1971.) Modern fossil fuel plants generate electricity at about 40% efficiency. The remaining 60% of the energy is released as waste heat.

An alternative is to use an extraction turbine, in which a portion of the hot steam is removed at 250 degrees F. after it has generated some electricity. Although electricity is produced at only 35% efficiency, an additional 35% in the form of heat is retrieved at a high enough temperature to be of use for space and water heating. (Ibid., p. 6.) The overall efficiency is thereby raised to 70%.

Waste heat can be further reduced through use of a back-pressure turbine, in which all of the steam is extracted when it reaches the 250 degrees F. mark. In this case electricity is generated at a mere 30% efficiency, but the remaining 70% is in the form of useful heat. (Ibid., p. 6.) Overall efficiency approaches 100%. This greater efficiency slows the drain on resources while reducing the impact of heat on the environment.

The demand for this heat-using technology is clear. In 1970, the U.S. required 6000 trillion Btu for space heating, 1000 trillion BTU for domestic hot water, and 5000 trillion BTU for industrial steam, totalling 12000 trillion BTU. Meanwhile 8000 trillion BTU were lost in the process of generating electricity in the conventional way. While distribution problems would prevent effective use of most of the waste heat, Beall and Miller estimate that 1/4 of our heat needs could be met through heat from power plants. (Ibid., p. 8.)

Garbage

Reducing waste heat brings up the question of reducing wasted matter. Solid wastes are a major output of our economy. While greater durability, reuse, and recycling ought to be implemented on a grand scale, such practices would not eliminate the solid waste problem. This waste is currently placed in landfills, a procedure that takes up space, labor, and energy. An alternative has been offered by Dr. Richard C. Baillie, a professor of chemical engineering at West Virginia University. (Richard C. Baillie, **Wasted Solids as an Energy Resource**, December 29, 1971.) He proposes that the solid waste be used as a source of energy.

Properly processed solid waste could be an ideal substitute for coal, oil, and natural gas. The major constituent of solid waste is cellulose, which is formed by photosynthesis in plants. (Ibid., p. 4) Most of it therefore consists of an energy source that is constantly being renewed through photosynthesis, unlike fossil fuels, which represent the photosynthesis of the past.

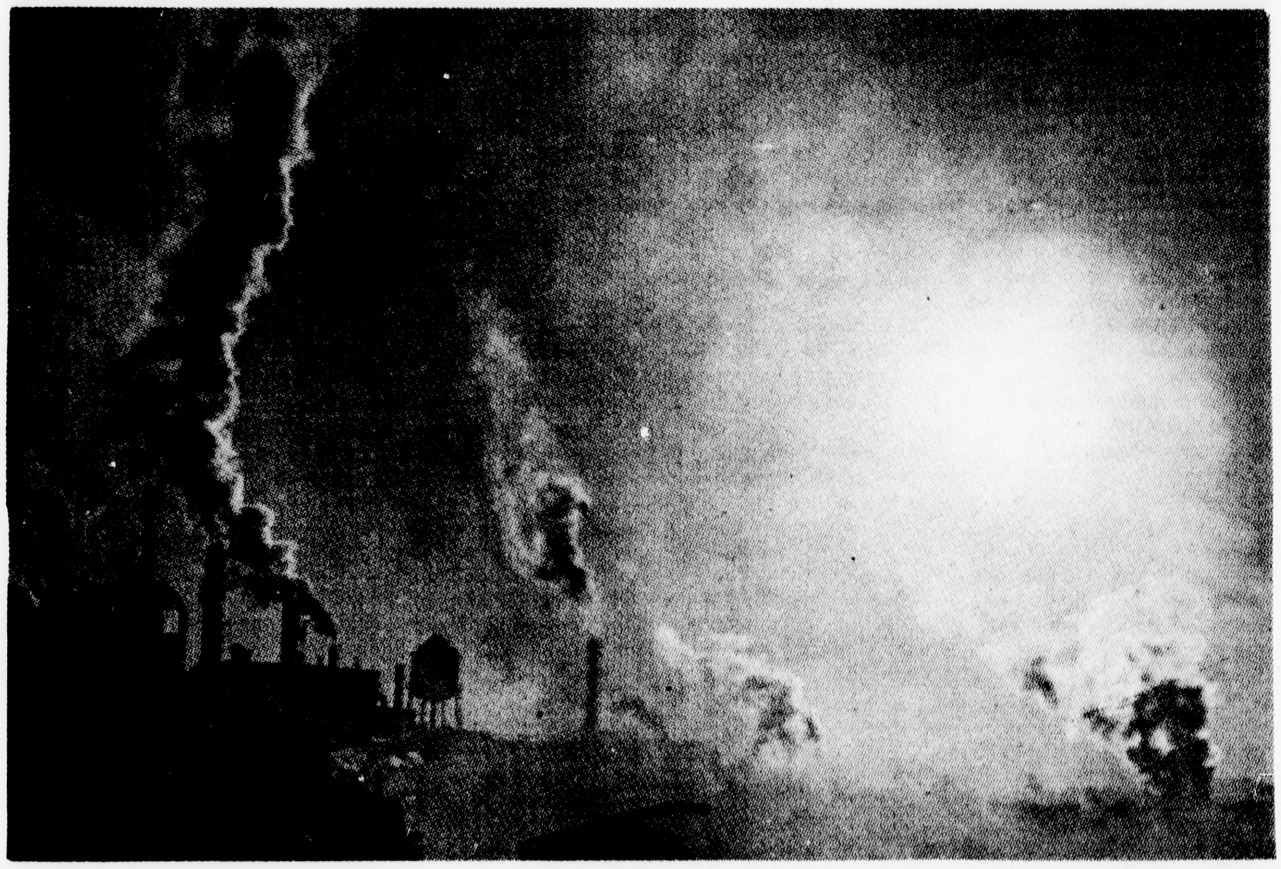
The heating value of solid waste is in the range of 3000-6000 BTU/lb. The cellulose portion produces about 8000 BTU/lb., but inert solids and moisture lower the overall figure. (Ibid., p. 5.) Solid waste is a particular problem where people are most densely concentrated: the cities. But it is there that the energy needs are greatest, so that the energy source is located where the power is needed. It is also in the cities that pollution is greatest. A great asset of solid waste is its low sulfur content, which varies from 0.2% to 1.0%. (Ibid., pp.8,9.) Sulfur dioxide production per unit of useful energy extracted is about the same as for natural gas. In theory it sounds tremendous, but can in be done?

The technology for extracting energy from solid wastes has been developed and has been in successful operation in Europe for some while now. It is in the process of being imported, but funding has not been generous. (Dean E. Abrahamson, **Environmental Cost of Electric Power**,A Scientist's Institute for Public Information Workbook, 1970, p. 22.)

Even so, we have at our disposal a variety of methods for extracting energy from wasted solids. The refuse may be pulverized and used in a steam power plant to produce electricity. Or it may be converted to a fuel oil, at the rate of 1.8 barrels per ton. (Ibid., p. 13.) The oil retains 50-75% of the original energy, and can easily be stored or transported.

Another possibility is conversion to gas, which is easier to achieve than coal gasification. A fuel gas can be obtained which produces 400-500 BTU per cubic foot and retains 70% of the original energy. (Ibid., p. 14.) Alternatively, a fuel gas consisting of 70% methane and 30% carbon dioxide can be obtained through anaerobic digestion. (Ibid., p. 16.)

These processes have been shown to work: the problem is insufficient funding for research and development and the current belief that refuse is something to dispose of, not use. With the current energy reserve in solid waste at about 5000 trillion BTU per year, (Ibid., p. 3.) it is clear that we could resolve the disposal problem while lowering the rate of consumption of non-renewable sources of energy and lowering sulfur dioxide emissions.



This is part one of a two part series. The paper was the result of a Winter Term Independent Project undertaken by Andy Reding under the direction of professors Saul, Malmstrom, and Wolff.

EDITORIAL

The Campus does not intend to make a practice of publishing derogatory, personal articles on people. Mistakes occur as articles are passed along for editing, and some questionable articles appear. This is not an editorial policy, and in the future such mistakes will hopefully not re-occur.

The ITT case continues in Washington, and our trustee, Mr. Rohatyn, becomes more deeply involved in an alleged plan to buy a favorable decision for ITT.

The case is related to many other anti-trust cases in recent history, cases in which such giants as AT&T and GM have allegedly used undue influence to defeat anti-trust actions brought against them. Those cases show the real nature of American Corporate Capitalism.

While they extoll the benefits of competition and free trade, the corporations attempt to control their market and perpetuate themselves in American society. They are successful, too. In 1950, the 100 largest manufacturing corporations owned 38.4% of all the assets of manufacturing industries. In 1970 they owned 48.2%. This growing control over the production capability of the nation is the result to a great extent of mergers and acquistions like the one that ITT is presently being questioned over. It concentrates in the hands of a few men terrific power. This power strives for one goal—to make money for the corporation.

Monopolistic mergers and other questionable business practices are going on all the time. The crimes committed involve millions of dollars of damages, yet few corporations are ever tried, and even fewer convicted. A major reason for this is that justice in America is selective.

Even if the Senate Judiciary Committee uncovers conclusive evidence that ITT did indeed bribe the Justice Department and the White House with its "noble commitments" of monetary support for the Republican National Convention, we would be probably optimistic to expect any trial of ITT and the Justice Department. The Justice Department does not indict the Attorney General. Neither does it indict his Deputy, or one of the huge corporate giants that wields so much influence in America.

Conspiracy trials are reserved for the Berrigans, and the Black Panthers. The FBI spends its time hunting those who beat ineffectually at the outside of the economic system, not those who subvert the principles of freedom from within a powerful fortress of money and influence. The effect of justice in America is to beat down the powerless who try to assert themselves, and at the same time to bolster those who are already glutted with power.

Perhaps that is all very distant. Perhaps as the favored children of the corporate state we can comfortably ignore the corruption of the corporations. The misery they cause is to less fortunate people than ourselves. Perhaps it does not bother us that there are men who have been in jail for years awaiting trial, serving time without trial or conviction. It need not bother us; even if **we** do get caught beyond the limits of the protection that our social position affords us, bail money and a lawyer will be waiting.

It is distant only if we are morally stunted. It is of no importance only if

LETTERS

Field House

To the Editor:

Just to set the record straight, could I clarify the remarks which were attributed to me in your last issue?

I did indeed make an open admission of prejudice ("bigotry" was actually the word I used) against the field house; it was made somewhat tongue in cheek, and I hoped it would be taken about as seriously as bigotry deserves to be taken. I don't think that I said that athletics were unimportant to the college; rather I suggested that perhaps an institution like ours perhaps (sic) ought to concentrate on intramural athletics and life sports, rather than intercollegiate games. This, I gather, is what Mr. Coleman is doing.

As a faculty member and department chairman, I will lobby on all conceivable occasions for more staff and more books for my department, a department which is, after all, the raison d'etre of the whole college; but I did say that the amoung of money to be spent on the field house, when balanced against the other expenditures of both the 1965 challenge fund and the 175th anniversary fund did not seem to be excessive.

Finally, I said that while my gut reaction to the field house might be one of dislike, it was quite possible that I could be wrong, and that the decision to build might be a very good one. Unfortunately, I am not a journalist, and can therefore not claim infallibility and omniscience; as a former professor at Columbia once said, "Io non impugno mai quel che non so" (I never commit myself when I don't know the facts).

Mr. Polifka, for whose knowledge I have the highest respect, will recognize the reference to Prof. Lorenzo da Ponte; the translation may be found in **Mozart's Librettos**, trans. by Robert Pack and Marjorie Lelash (N.Y., 1961), p. 187).

Nicholas R. Clifford

Screw REAP

To the Editor:

I am writing concerning REAP. After following the activities of this "concerned" group, I have so far only determined their relevance and effect, (both are negligible). Now I want to know their purpose. Aside from the fact that they are about four years behind the times and still worship the 1968 Berkley blurb, they seem to be pretty lost. They tried to explain to us once when Rene Davis was here. The only thing that one of their enlightened followers seemed to mumble about was "the space between us, man. Like, you're here and we're here, and, like man, if we could get it together, man, like..." etc. Rene seemed to be following it pretty closely.

REAP's latest escapade involving Howard Burchman is a weak attempt at provoking some kind of showdown. Howie "the martyr" Burchman should have been completely ignored. This heavy claims to have been morally compelled (nothing but a polite phrase) and was only exercising the right of free speech to show the other side of the story. This is perfectly acceptable except for the fact that their's was a conscious attempt to disrupt another group's right to be heard. This, of course, is nothing but an example of the type of fascist policy that even REAP once said they were opposed to. Therefore they shouldn't get too upset if someone interrupts their next REAP meeting to give a talk on the advantages of joining the Navy.

How this ridiculous band of clowns, who like to think of themselves as an "action project", has gained any support remains an unsolved mystery. We say that it's time that this pitiful attempt be regarded as the joke it is. It is for this reason that RAPE (Radical Action Project Eviction) is being set up.If Chairman Birchman and his cohorts decided to be slightly more level headed, and not so concerned with playing the role of radicals, perhaps they would cease to be a source of constant amusement to those of us who realize the charade.

Todd Howard

P.S. One of the reasons RAPE is funny is that we're not serious.

One of the reasons REAP is funny is that they're too serious.

Lobotomy

To the Editor:

This letter is in response to Mrs. Norton Barber's letter in the January 28 issue of the **Campus**. If you don't like the billboards and the fact that the companies want the state to pay for their removal, do it yourself, cut them down, I do.

Lobo of Lobo's Billboard Removal Company

Ryan on Thin Ice

To the Editor:

On behalf of at least a few Middlebury College hockey fans, I would like to submit that Mr. Tom Ryan's recent article on the Panthers was in amazingly poor taste. It wasn't even particularly funny. What did it say about hockey? I can hardly discern anything worthwhile.

H e fails to do justice to either the hockey team, or the novel (?) from which he draws the majority of his analogies. **The Campus** could most certainly use a sports writer who analyzes more perceptively (and factually) the sports events in question. Creative (?) writing has its place, perhaps on another page.

In fact, the majority of Mr. Ryan's comments on sports at Middlebury College have been less than enlightening. His objectivity as a reporter (??) is often lost in a wave of cynicism. His repeated refusal to deal fairly with the individuals or teams in question seems both childish and unnecessary.

What can you say, Mr. Ryan, how about "I'm sorry?"

Pam Hart '73

GREASY SPOON

Contraceptive Service

By SETH STEINZOR

Last year there were an estimated 70 unwanted pregnancies at Middlebury College. The national average for unwanted pregnancies at colleges is 6%. Middlebury had close to 10%. SSCS expects another to ten to fifteen pregnancies this year. The decline in numbers can be at least partially ascribed to educational work done by the Student Sex Counselling Service. Even so, by summer many pregnancies will have occurred that could have been prevented.

This fall the SSCS sent out a questionnaire that was eventually answered and returned by 50% of Middlebury's women students. The questionnaire was aimed at finding whether women would want or use a college contraceptive service. 98% said yes, they would want it, and a substantial majority intended to use such a service should it be offered.

In January the Community Council passed a resolution calling for the college infirmary to immediately begin initiating contraceptive treatment for all college women who requested such treatment. Although a Community Council decision means little in itself, this one was significant insofar as it signalled a change in Dr. Parton's and several of the Dean's opinions of the role of the college physician.

Previously, he had been seen as one who merely provided support for the student's home physician, unable to initiate treatment but willing to continue treatment already begun. Now it was recognized that for many students, if not most, the college doctor is the primary and possibly the only physician. It was also decided that, should extra aides be needed to handle the college birth control program, they could be budgeted this spring.

At this point the plot thickens. Who controls the money? The Shadow knows. President Armstrong said that although he supported the resolution, he wanted "to give the Board a chance to say no." A courtesy, perhaps; but were college governance a more participatory process, such courtly gestures would be unnecessary. Howsobeit, I digress.

In view of the overwhelming support shown for a birth control clinic at the college, it seems rather unlikely that the Board will say no. Dr. Armstrong has stated clearly that the Board is being consulted as a gesture of courtesy and that after the April meeting the resolution will go into effect immediately. One point sure to be raised is that birth control is "the individual's responsibility." Those who raise this objection might do well to consider that only one town physician is willing to give contraceptives to college women, that he certainly couldn't handle everybody who needs or wants contraceptives were his willingness to provide them more widely advertised, and the cost of treatment by a private physician is prohibitive for many students anyway. Planned Parenthood, already caring for Addison County women, is unable to provide full contraceptive services for the college, although it has expressed willingness to help the college operate its own clinic.

Anyone needing birth control should definitely call Mary Harrington at 388-9076. She can set up an appointment with the Middlebury clinic within a week or two. Planned Parenthood is happy to provide this service until after the Board meeting in April.

Furthermore, and this sounds strange to say in such a supposedly sexually liberated time and place, many people who most need birth control are afraid to ask for it, afraid of parental disapproval should their parents find out, and, perhaps most important, afraid to admit that they are sexually active. I've known men to be intimidated out of buying prophylactics by the glacial response of a certain drugstore clerk downtown.

In short, to withhold contraceptives from easy accessibility is in many cases to deprive the individual of freedom of choice. Of course, this is an issue that goes far beyond such questions as freedom of choice. One must also take reponsibility for one's decisions.

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our ideals have died. The ITT case may well bring it home to Middlebury. One of our trustees, one of the guiding lights of our search for truth, may be shown to have been intimately connected with dishonest activities of the highest order. That would certainly point out the connection between Middlebury College, Inc. and ITT, Inc.

It should never surprise us if a corporate leader is caught with his hands in the cookie jar. That is the way that business works. To rise up in self-righteous indignation would be naive. There is no reason to destroy one man for getting caught when the world is full of men who would do the same thing if given the chance. The need is for intelligent appraisal of the present system, and deep commitment to change.

S.O.

REVIEW: Paul Kuentz Chamber Orchestra

by ROBERT POLIFKA

On Thursday evening, March 9, The Paul Kuentz Chamber Orchestra of Paris performed in Mead Chapel. The orchestra of fourteen virtuoso string players with Barbara Schlick, soprano, and Jean Francois Dion, trumpet, gave a marvelous evening of baroque music.

From the beginning of the first piece, Handel's **Concerto Grosso in C Major**, it was apparent that this was a well disciplined baroque ensemble. Except for some scratchy playing from the second violin solo, the concerto flowed smoothly and beautifully.

Lifeless Performance

J.S. Bach's **Violin Concerto in E Major** did not fare so well. Monique Frasca-Colombier, concertmistress of the orchestra, was the soloist. Miss Frasca-Colombier looked as if she had never been so bored in her life, and performed that way. Technical errors were abundant. The result was a rather lifeless performance.

The next piece was a cantata for soprano, trumpet, and orchestra by Alessacdro Scarlatti ("On the Banks of the Tiber"). Miss Schlick and Mr. Dion were the soloists. The music flowed easily from the orchestra and Mr. Dion played his small part well.

Miss Schlick, however, got off to a slow start. It took her about half the cantata to get warmed up. The first recitative and aria were simply bad. She sounded tinny, pitch was questionable, and her ornaments were sloppily executed. However, once she was warmed up, she performed well, and finished the cantata in fine form.

After the intermisision, Mr. Dion played the Telemann **Concerto for Trumpet and Orchestra in D Major.** Although it was disappointing that Adolph Scherbaum, the scheduled soloist was not here, Mr. Dion was more than satisfying. The baroque trumpet,smaller and higher than a modern trumpet, is quite difficult to play, but Mr. Dion played everything in spades. His execution was perfect and his tone was as light and smooth as is to be heard. The concerto itself is a demanding virtuoso piece, and Mr. Dion did it full justice.

The final piece was the Serenade for Strings by Daniel Lesur, a modern French composer. After an entire evening of baroque music, I must admit that I was in no mood for this piece and it left me rather cold. Other than the fact that it was very well executed, perhaps it is best to leave it unmentioned.

Encore

After a warm round of applause, the group performed an encore, the name of which Mr. Kuentz did not announce, again with Miss Schlick and Mr. Dion as soloists. This piece was a real encore piece, extraordinarily performed. At one point the soloists were performing an extended passage in parallel thirds. The two tones blended so well together that it became almost impossible to tell the two voices apart. Naturally, the audience went wild and gave the performers an extended standing ovation. This was, by far, the most exciting piece of the evening.

After the performance, there was a reception for the performers, and the entire audience was invited to meet them. Many people took up this offer, and got a chance to speak to the musicians.

On the whole, the ensemble played well together. Mr. Kuentz's conducting was smooth and, for the most part, unforced. The orchestra responded well to the conductor and the acoustics of the building.

Apparently the orchestra was also having a good time playing. Miss Schlick explained that the group has performed fifty-one times in the last two and one half month tour of the U.S. They would be returning to Europe in a few days. That any group can perform at such a pace is nothing short of remarkable.

Admissions: The Getting-in Game Revisited

by POLLY HALLETT

As a freshman, I remember well the evenings of last spring spent calculating the odds of college admissions. Of all the factors - grades, board scores, alumni parents, geographical distribution, private or public high school, tentative major, race, sex - which carry more weight? What are my chances, and, above all, which slight edge do I have that will get me in?

In a time when many private colleges are desperate for applications, Middlebury receives about 4,000 for a single freshman class. Of these, approximately 1,000 will be accepted for a freshman class of 500 to 550. Why does Middlebury enjoy this popularity? Mr. Neuberger, director of admissions, attributed this to a number of "very complex" reasons.

Reputation has Spread

In the last twenty-five years, Middlebury's reputation as a "first class" college has spread. The proximity to ski areas he also considers important, as well as the rural location. The general appearance of the campus plays a large part. Mr. Neuberger stated, "We have a good chance to get anyone who's ever been here to see the place." He also applauded the "friendliness" of the students towards applicants. (He personally did not understand this phenomenon, but attributed this to the possible reserve of students toward his age group.)

Apparently, people visiting the school think the students are good looking (an opinion he did not share as he jokingly referred to the students as "walking trash barrels"). However, his opinions of the student body's appearance did not matter, he said, since the students give such a fine impression, contributing to the reputation of the school.

That accounts for the flood of applications, but where do they come from, and what is done with them when they arrive? Each application is read and evaluated by two staff members. The bulk of applications come from the New England and Eastern areas. Formerly, more students from private schools applied, but this is changing. Of last year's applications, there were 1200 from private schools and 2600 from public.

The applicant's problem of "what counts most" again arises. The application itself does not help much. It asks the usual questions about background (name, age, high school), but following this are questions about academic awards received, school activities, with athletic participation appearing to be heavily emphasized. (That particular section takes up half a page of the application, and leaves a large, disconcerting blank space if answered "no".) It is difficult to see what the admissions board can tell about the applicant from this. There is no essay question, which is now included in applications of many other colleges. (An essay question could be a worthwhile addition in helping evaluation.) The present application seems to ask not "Who are you?" but, instead, "What can/did you do?"

It is generally accepted that Middlebury requires board scores in the 600 range, with accompanying "good" grades. There are many exceptions of different types, leading to emphasis on other factors.

Having an alumni parent does not carry as much weight as it did formerly, but still can be useful. It is more helpful than geographical distribution, which has only limited importance. These factors enter into consideration in a toss-up between two applicants where other things are equal. However, this, too, is not always true. The procedure regarding this appears to be rather unformed and irregular at best.

Former Policies Obsolete

The former policies of private and public school application have become obsolete. The present procedure is vague, but this is not a weighty issue anymore. Mr. Neuberger states that most applications come from an "affluent group", the sons and daughters of college graduates. Private and public school attendance no longer divides applicants into two separate classes.

One of the more important considerations is outside activities. The admissions staff looks twice at an applicant with outstanding musical or artistic talent. Middlebury wants students who can contribute to the school's activities in some way, and evaluates high school experience accordingly. The stress on one activity over another varies with Middlebury's needs at a given time.

In a class by itself is athletic participation. When asked if Middlebury recruited jocks, Mr. Neuberger replied that the days of the notice of sports tryouts on the bulletin board and forming a team from those who responded are over. Middlebury does recruit, but only in a "small way". He also asserted that there are no athletic scholarships given.

College may not recruit

Mrs. Wonnacott clarified the question of recruiting a little better. Middlebury belongs to the New England Small College Athletic Conference (NESCAC), and, therefore, may not "recruit". By this is meant that the college cannot subsidize groups of athletes brought up here to see the school. Nor can the coach "wine and dine" prospective athletes. However, this can be overcome. For example, an alumnus can spot a gifted athlete, and then invite the coach to speak at the alumni meeting or something like that. At the same time, the coach can check out the athlete in question, and let him know that Middlebury is interested in him. However, the college cannot finance the coach's trip.

There are other means of athletic encouragement. There are cases where members of the athletic department have been in correspondence with certain applicants. Ostensibly, favored athletes are notified of acceptance the same time as everyone else, in April. But it seems possible that, in correspondence, a hint could be dropped, notifying the athlete earlier and preventing his going elsewhere.

Furthermore, athletic recruitment is limited to what Mr. Neuberger called the "showcase sports"... hockey, basketball, football, and skiing. He said that, generally, a decent soccer team, for example, can be formed from the general student body. Apparently with football of hockey this isn't possible.

Not limited to sports

Recruiting is not limited to sports. Middlebury also gives special consideration to the tentative major stated on the application. Middlebury is now trying to expand the science departments by accepting more science majors. Although no one "scouts" for such applicants, some science majors received letters from the science departments in March to the effect that acceptance would be forthcoming.

Three years ago, an allotment of fifty thousand dollars was made for freshman financial aid. Of this, a portion was reserved for "underprivileged students". This new allotment coincided with a relatively large black enrollment. Also started three years ago was the practice of bringing a group of potential black students up to Middlebury to see the college. Mrs. Wonnacott stated that most black recruitment consists of present

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John Barth Writes, and, Having Writ...

By DOUGLAS ROOKS

On the afternoon of March 9, a full house in Wright Theater witnessed a reading by the novelist John Barth. Not having even seen a photograph of the writer, I was somewhat surprised to see a bald-headed, bespectacled man climb to the stage and walk to the lectern. He looked older than I had expected, and I asked myself if this could really be the man whose books are always filled with youthful exuberance. But when he began to read all thoughts of age vanished. Mr. Barth is young in a way far more important than physical appearance.

He spoke in a gentle southern voice which had no trace of an accent.. It soon became evident that Mr. Barth combines two talents not often found together: he is a fine writer who is also a fine speaker. His new book, **The Chimaera**, to be published this fall, was the source of his material. He described it as a collection of three novellas, one of which is "The Dunyzadiad". It was from this novella that Mr. Barth read.

Taking as his starting point the world of the Arabian Nights, he develops a marvelous tale which is often outrageously funny. The narrator is Dunyzad, younger sister of Scherezade, who is, of course, the teller of the famous tales. But in this version there is also an autobiographical genie who appears to the sisters during the "reign of terror" practiced by Prince Shahriyar, who deflowers a virgin nightly and has her killed the next morning.

The genie suggests to Scherezade the strategem which forms the basis of the thousand and one tales. There is a catch, however: Scherezade has not yet heard of the tales. The genie solves the problem by commuting between Samarkand and twentieth-century Maryland, where he consults the Burton translation of the tales, each day providing her with a story for the coming night. So it goes, and Mr. Barth held the audience enthralled right to the end; well, not exactly. Like Scherezade, he left off at a particularly suspenseful moment. But in this case the wait for the next part of the story will be longer than one night.

World of the Arabian Nights

There is, of course, more to "The Dunyzadiad" than this. He begins with a "frame tale" as he did in **Lost in the Funhouse**, an effective narrative device at least as old as the Arabian Nights. Along the way he makes illuminating comments on his own view of the creative process.

John Barth reads from 'The Dunyzadiad'

As with any good writing, it is not possible to make an accurate estimate of the book, even disregarding the fact that we heard only part of it. One can say, however, that Mr. Barth has lost none of the style and humour that has endeared him to readers.From the sample we heard, it seems that the previous work is not as experimental as some of his previous books, but it shone with rare glow that renders it unmistakable.

Mr. Barth's voice admirably created all the necessary dramatic effects called for by the narrative. He did not rely on gestures, although he did flourish a pen from his pocket at an appropriate moment. Although he has undoubtedly read from his books on previous occasions, I was reminded of great conductors, who each time they perform a work create it anew. There was a freshness and a boldness to the reading that made it delightful. Mr. Barth moves in the world of the Arabian Nights as if it were his own backyard. Perhaps it is.

Town Elections...

continued from page 1

did allow a motion requesting those present for their feelings on the necessity of such a referendum. The people at the meeting voiced strong support for Van Vleck's referendum although Mrs. Forest Lowell demanded to know if Van Vleck was proposing a forced limitation of family size. Van Vleck answered that he had not intended stable growth to include population regulation.

In uncontested elections, Bernard Cole and John Deppman were selected to one year terms on the board of selectmen. Other town officials elected in uncontested votings were: Charles Ketcham, town moderator; Kenneth Caul, town clerk, and treasurer; Elizabeth Fitzpatrick, town tax collector; Col. William J. Slater, town agent. Also elected were Col. Joseph A. Whittemore, grand juror; Police Chief Robert Van Ness first constable; and Frederick Whittey second constable.

The Getting-in Game

continued from page 10

recruitment consists of present students talking to high school students and guidance counselors at home to encourage college application.

This practice is particularly useful, Mrs. Wonnacott continued, since many of the high schools visited are not college-oriented. Nor are they always scholastically comparable to the high schools of other applicants. For this reason, Mr. Neuberger maintained, the usual Middlebury requirements are, in some cases, relaxed. With this and financial aid, many more blacks are able to attend than would otherwise be able to.

Mrs. Wonnacott also gave her opinion that the special consideration given black students by the college is more than returned by what the black students contribute to Middlebury. Also, although requirements are relaxed for some black admissions, there are fewer incidneces of blacks dropping out.

Middlebury pursues a policy in acceptance to result in a 60 percent men, 40 percent women student body, although last year 2300 women and 2000 men applied. When asked the reason for this policy, Mr. Neuberger responded with, "Would you come here if there were more women than men?"

50-50 policy does not work

He also asserted that a fifty-fifty admissions policy does not work. He said that in having more men than women, Middlebury achieves an "equal balance... an atmospheric condition." He is wary of aiming at fifty-fifty, and missing, resulting in more women than men. This, he feels, would cause applications to drop once word of this situation got out. This year, the split dropped to 55-45, but will not be maintained. A return to the old criterion is favored.

Contrary to popular belief, Middlebury has never had a problem with overacceptance. The crowded conditions at the beginning of this year were due to greater readmissions than expected. Mr. Neuberger explained that an overadmissions scare occurs every fall, but is unjustified. Enough drop out in the course of the year to relieve whatever crowding was present in the fall.

In general, Middlebury looks for students with a good academic record and outside participation. (However, in some cases, the kind of outside participation receives unusually great attention.) Some of the inadequacies now present could be eliminated by expanding the admissions staff to accomodate the large number of applications. A reform of the application might also be valuable. In the last analysis, admissions policies at Middlebury, although sometimes irregular, seem to be reasonably fair.

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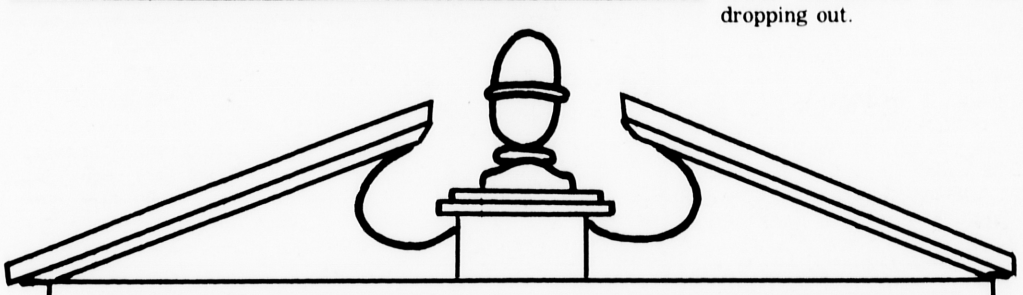

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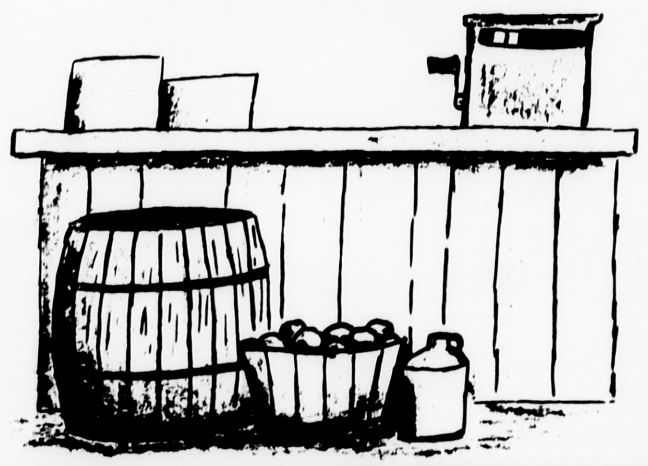

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COED HOCKEY

by TOM RYAN

Several lovely young ladies delicately lace up their figure skates and daintily step onto the ice. But oddity of oddities, hockey sticks suddenly materialize in their hands, and forsooth, ready to take their place in the athletic world alongside of the lady wrestlers and roller derby queens are Killer Karen, Masher Marge, and Pulverizing Pam. Coed, beginners hockey is under way.

Ah, and what proselytized gentleman do we see making their debuts. It's the mighty , Malevolent Mitch and Dangerous Dave. Wait a second. Twirling the end of his long black mustache as he steps onto the ice to finally find out what the game is really all about is that god-damn villain of a sportswriter who has so obnoxiously ridiculed the varsity hockey squad. It's about time he got off his ass to get a taste of the real thing. Shish-whoops- thud! Correction, he is still using his posterior more than the rest of his anatomy.

Separation into teams and face-off. Coming from opposite directions, two beauties race for the puck. For a second time stands still. The players see each other but can't stop. A spine chilling, arena shattering collision. Tim Silver never checked anyone like that in his life. The puck scuttles free.

Looking like the film of a wheat reaper running at twice normal speed, Palsied Paul comes flailing out of the pack with the puck and travels the length of the ice always looking like he is certainly ready to fall. He approaches the goal, takes a slapping swing, misses the puck completely, and he himself sails out of control into the nets.

Meanwhile, over in the corner, our hero Timid Tom the sportswriter is still trying to get back on his feet after his initial unbalancing.

Action picks up again as Racy Richard breaks away with the puck. On defense, Luscious Leslie smiles flirtingly at the oncoming player. According to strategy, he respondingly slows up, and the second defenseman, Animal Ann, attacks from behind to steal the black disc. She then shoots the puck the length of the ice. Play continues five minutes later when everyone following the puck has finally reached the other end of the rink. Not very professional, but certainly a lot of laughs for everyone involved.

B-Hoopsters End with 6-7 Record

By MIKE MUNROE

Middlebury's "B" basketball team ended its 1971-72 season on a rather sour note, dropping a 60-44 decision to the RPI Engineers. Both teams had trouble putting the ball in the hoop. Middlebury shot only 37 percent from the field, while RPI shot 41 percent. The Panther's scoring was more or less evenly distributed; Calvin Johnson had eleven, Duane Brown ten, and Chris Jacoby hit for nine points.

Despite this final loss, the "B" Panthers had a credible year. Their final record of six wins and seven losses is the best season ever compiled by a Middlebury Freshman or "B" Basketball team.

The major contributers to this fine season were Calvin Johnson who averaged 16 points per game, Mark Uppendahl who averaged 12 points, and Jack Goulet with an 11 point average. Johnson led the team in field goal percentage with a very respectable 53 percent. Jack Goulet led the club from the charity stripe with 75 percent. Play-maker Chris Jacoby had 22 assists which was tops on the team. Calvin Johnson also led the squad in rebounds.

Although this was the best season ever recorded for the "B" team, it was still below 500 percent which is usually considered mediocre. With a little work and coaching maybe these "B" ballplayers can make that seldom-made step up to the VARSITY.

Sportsmen sometimes have a tendency to take themselves too seriously. Playing or watching a game is supposed to be fun. So also should be reading about it. With this in mind, I've tried to approach the Midd athletic events in as light a manner as possible. The manner was not intended as malicious. If someone played well, I never said that they played poorly. If they did play poorly, my attempt was to make it appear humorous.

Delineating between humor and ridicule is difficult, and I concede that my articles may have to the players themselves appeared harsh. When you work diligently at a sport for several months, any jibing is likely to hit a sore spot. Anyhow, I extend my apologies to those athletes who feel that they have been maligned, especially to Bill Burke.

I hope that I have clarified my position, and that in the future my readers will realize that with my humor and sarcasm I am only trying to be consistent with the approach of the other departments, in particular those delving into politics and social issues. In short, the article is only there for a chuckle.

Tom Ryan

B-Hockey Falls to RPI

by DAVE McCORMICK

The B Hockey team skated on an even par with R.P.I. for two periods, but was overpowered in the third, and lost its last game of the season to the Engineers, 7-4.

Middlebury took an early lead on a goal by Chris Cutler, but R.P.I. bounced back for two scores to take a 2-1 lead. Fred Erdman scored for the Panthers in the waning seconds of the first period to knot the contest, and the period ended in a tie, 2-2.

R.P.I. again took the lead early in the second period, but the Panthers pressed and Muddy Waters tied the game around the ten minute mark. The rest of this period was fairly even, until with just 19 seconds remaining, R.P.I. scored and took a 4-3 lead to the locker room with them.

The third period was all R.P.I. The Engineers dominated play from the opening whistle of the third period, and scored three goals. A Midd score by Bob Hamilton was to no avail, as the game ended with the Panthers on the wrong side of a 7-4 score.

Although the team did drop its last two games, the final record for the season was 6 wins, 6 losses -- by far the best record for a B or Freshman Hockey team in recent memory. Much of the credit for the successful season must go to first year coach Bob Pfeiffer; through a combination of innovative offensive patterns and wind sprints, he laid the groundwork for what was, in the realm of Middlebury sports, a very successful season.

K-2 Comps

With visions of **Playboy** dancing in their heads, spectators recently flocked to a rather unusual event on the Vermont scene, the K2 t-shirt competition held at Sugarbush in late February.

A standing room only crowd was on hand two hours before the contest was scheduled to start, and many would-be voyeurs had to be turned away at the door.

Although Middlebury was not represented in the competition itself, the college was well represented in the crowd. For two days prior to the pageant news had been spread around campus about the coming of the competition, and a substantial number of Midd men made the trek to Sugarbush.

Actually, after two day's talk of brazen hussies and ample protuberances, the contest was somewhat of a letdown. Only five ladies were entered in the competition, and no more could be enticed although the prize money was tripled. The contest ran for about three hours; those hardy souls who did stay until the end were finally rewarded, as the eventual winner "took it all off."

As for the future of the contest, it is unknown. However, if the contest next year is run at the same time as a Middlebury-Green Mountain B field hockey game, I'm not sure at which one I'll find more excitement.

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Meredith -'must have a good, generous supply of electricity.'

continued from page 1

however, ruled that he could not entertain a motion unless it was previously submitted. Ketcham he pointed out that last year 3 families moved in for every one that moved out. With regard to other changes he said, "I deplore as much as anyone else any change in the natural character of the state of Vermont, but we have to consider where we live."

Megalopoli

"We have to bear in mind that we have a beautiful state, we are surrounded by megalopoli, the population is growing, the ease of travel is very great, and also one of the great advantages of our American Productive System, the shorter work week,...which means people have more time to have a second home and go back and forth to Vermont."

To demonstrate his concern for Vermont, he gave as an example: "Aproximately fifteen years ago I made a speech on this subject (growth in Vermont) at which time I advocated state-wide planning and recommended that the Legislature appropriate $50,000 for a study on state-wide planning, and that was sufficiently novel at the time that it made the front page of both of the largest dailies in the state. I cite that as evidence to you of my own concern about the welfare of the state of Vermont."

These changes, Mr. Meredith said, have caused an increased demand for electric power, which means more power plants. He added, "It is up to us to decide what we want and all of this requires energy."

Speaking of the utility industry in Vermont, specifically the Central Vermont Public Service Corporation, Mr. Meredith stated,"An electric utility is very closely, I emphasize that, a very closely regulated company. For example, we are subject in some respects to the Federal Power Commission, in practically all respects within the state we are subject to the Public Service Commission, and now, to some extent the Price Commission."

Regulated Rates

"Our rates are regulated, the rate of return on capital which we employ is regulated, the location of lines and plants is regulated and our capital structure is regulated."

In defending the recent rate hike applications of his company, he mentioned that the "Central Vermont Public Service Corporation in the 20 years prior to 1970 had had three substantial rate reductions." In further support he stated, "All during the period of 1960 down to 1969, electricity is the one outstanding commodity that declines in price, instead of rising. But starting early in 1969 the price of electricity began to rise throughout the entire country. This is to a substantial extent the result of inflationary pressures."

The major costs, he said, that affect the power utilities during a period of inflation are: wages, construction, fuel, power, and interest charges.

Regulatory Lag

Meredith stated that a major obstruction to profitable operation is the regulatory lag that is encountered by public utilities. He cited as evidence their most recent application to the Public Service Board, and said that on June 15, 1971, they applied for a rate increase, and that so far no decision has been made known.

In conclusion, Meredith stated, "If we want to maintain a high standard of living in this country, we must have a good, generous supply of electricity.

MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS

THE MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS, the student newspaper at Middlebury College, is published in Middlebury, Vermont, every Thursday of the College year, except during official holidays and examination periods. Opinions expressed in the newspaper do not necessarily reflect the official position of the College. Signed columns, letters and articles are the responsibility of the writer.

Editorial and business offices are located in Proctor Hall, Middlebury College. The office telephone number is (802) 388-2813. Address mail to Box C798, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont 05753. Second class postage paid at Middlebury, Vermont. Subscription rates: $6.00 per year, $3.50 per semester.

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Print Exhibit

A special one-day presentation of original lithograph, intaglio, serigraph and woodcut prints will be held Friday, 24 March from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. in Johnson Memorial Building.

The works to be exhibited here contain prints by old master and modern master artists such as Albrecht Durer, Martin Schongauer, Jacques Callot, William Blake, Georges Rouault, and Pablo Picasso.

Also there will be prints by contemporary artists Leonard Baskin, Garo Antreasian, Mark Tobey, S.W. Hayter and many others including Claire Van Vliet from Vermont.

I.T.&T. Review...

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conceded in April 1971, before the Justice Department agreed to drop the prosecution of the three suits, that if the Government took its efforts to break up the huge conglomerate to the Supreme Court, "there is a high probability that it will succeed."

In the hearings, Mr. McLaren has said that one reason for settling the cases without obtaining a Supreme Court ruling was the strong chance that the Government might lose in the high court.

Wednesday, March 8

Solicitor General Erwin N. Griswold told the Senate Judiciary Committee Wednesday that if the Government had not settled its suits with I.T.&T., it would, he believed, have lost all three of them in the Supreme Court. He termed the settlements "a very substantial victory for the Government."

Confronted with Tuesday's testimony by Mr. Walsh that the case, in his opinion, would succeed in the Supreme Court, Mr. Griswold replied, "It is a view with which I disagree."

Thursday, March 9

Brit Hume claimed in hearings Thursday that Mrs. Beard had said thatMr. Mitchell had told her that President Nixon ordered him to "make a reasonable settlement" of the anti-trust cases.

The information, gathered from an interview with Mrs. Beard at her home on February 24, quoted Mrs. Beard as saying "the Attorney General said the White House, even the President, had called and said "lay off I.T.&T."" Mr. Hume said that he had been taken aback and asked, "the President said that?" According to Mr. Hume, Mrs. Beard replied, "No, it was more like "Make a reasonable settlement."

Friday, March 10

A lawyer for Mrs. Beard, David W. Fleming, stated Friday in Denver, that Mrs. Beard "categorically denies" that any arrangement had been made to settle the anti-trust suits against I.T.&T. in return for a large cash donation to the Republican National Convention.

She also denied, according to Mr. Fleming, that Mr. Mitchell had ever told heranything about President Nixon having commented on the case.

In Washington, Mr. Anderson, in testimony before the Judiciary Committee, accused John Mitchell of lying when he denied knowing about a financial guarantee by I.T.&T. to the convention.

He said that Ed Reineckle, California's Republican Lieutenant Governor, initially told reporters that he had informed Mr. Mitchell of the San Diego convention arrangements during a meeting in Mid-May. After Mr. Mitchell issued a statement denying knowledge of the arrangements, Mr. Reineckle issued a statement changing the date of the meeting to September.

Summation

Fred P. Graham, a writer for the New York Times aptly stated the situation as it now stands in the March 12 issue: "The hearings began two weeks ago when acting Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst requested a chance to dispel assertions in one of Mr. Anderson's columns that Mr. Kleinndienst had misled the public by saying he played no role in settlement of the anti-trust actions against I.T.&T. At the week's end that question was still in the balance—but it was clear that the controversy had moved beyond Mr. Kleindienst to the point that even if his nomination as Attorney General were to be withdrawn by Mr. Nixon, the investigation would still go on.

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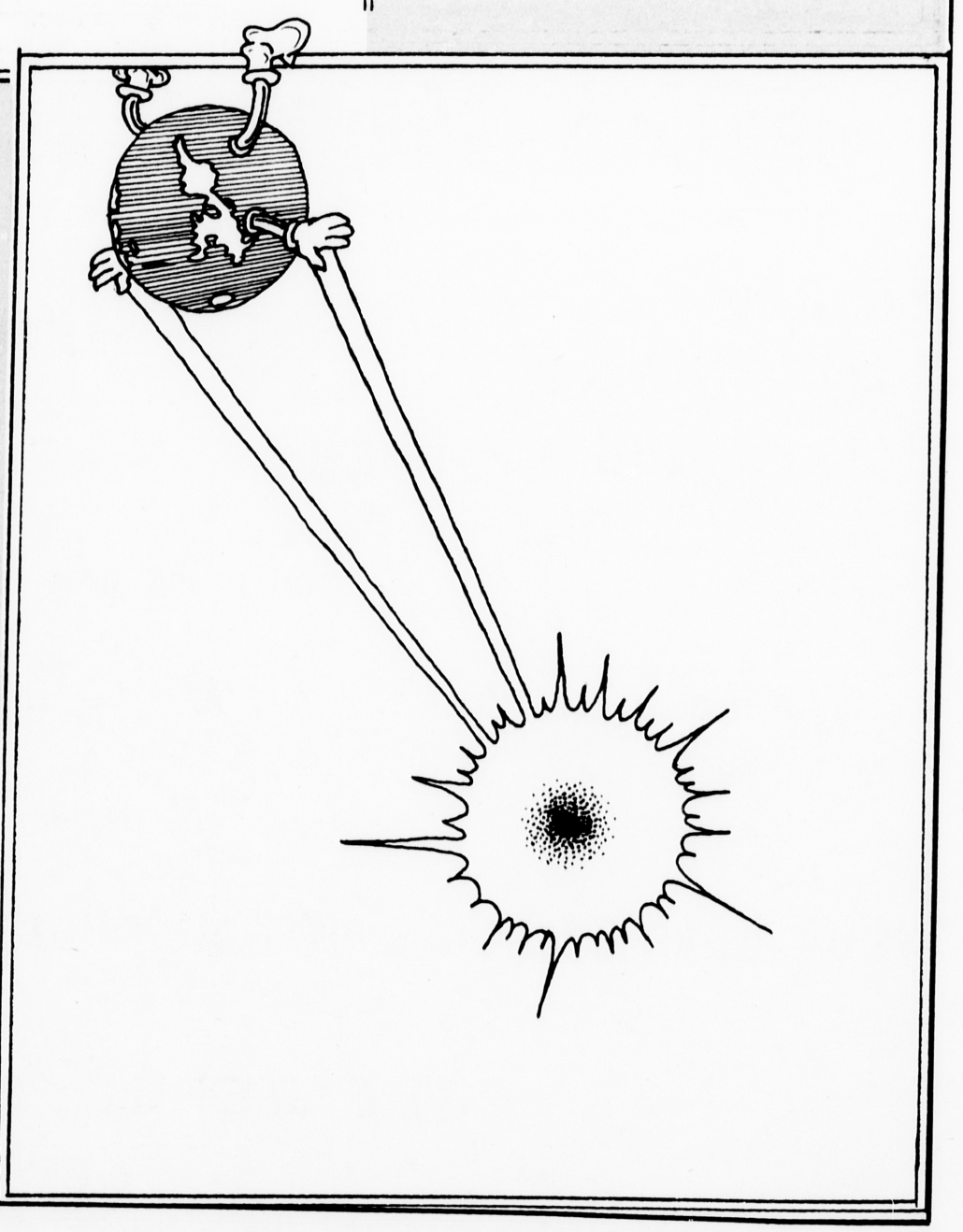

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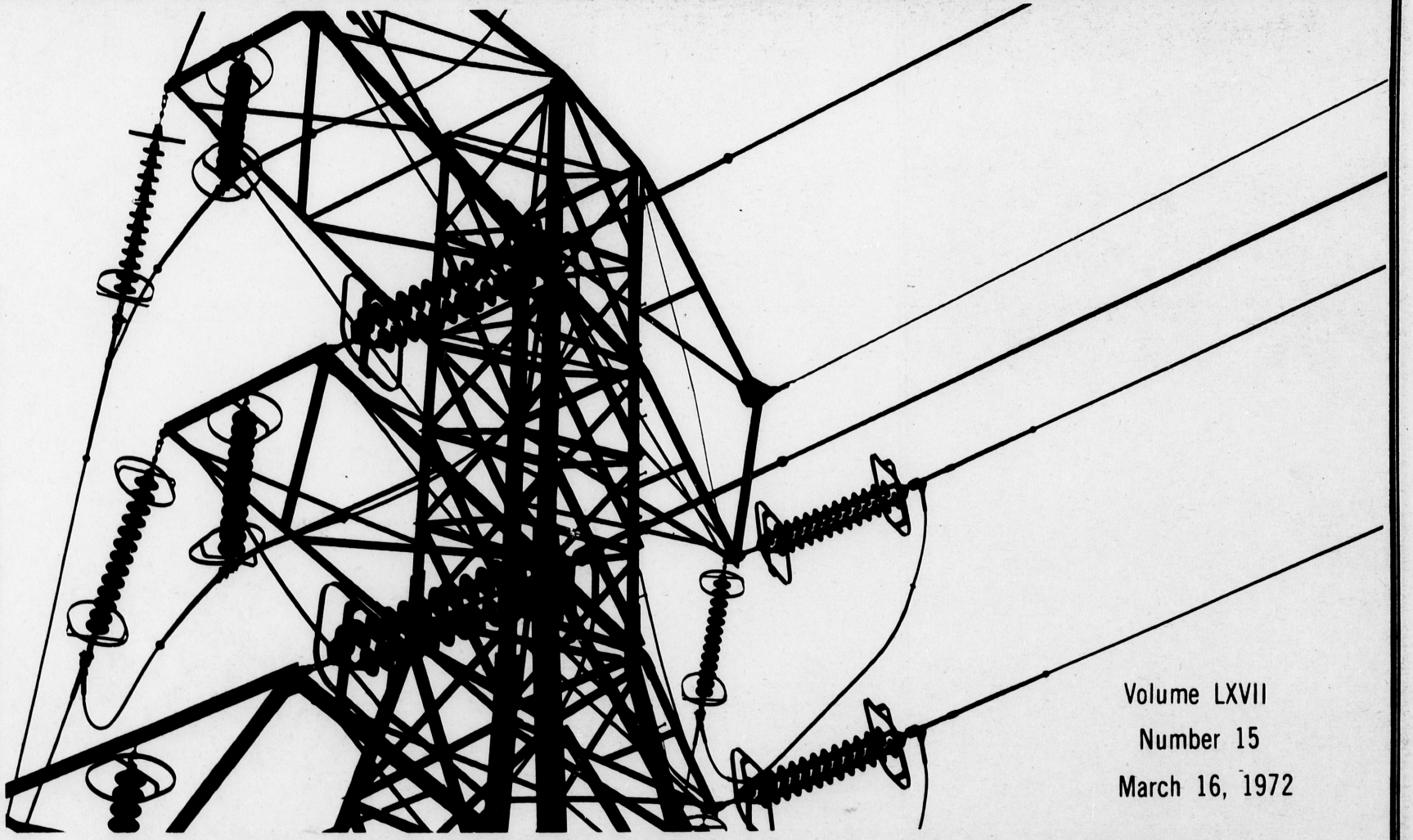

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